

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

PRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

The Union says :- "The ratification of the the Cass-Yrissarri treaty is regarded as a triumph of the administration, since it insures rights to us upon the Isthmus equal to those guarantied to England by the Ouseley transaction. This was all that Mr. Buchanan asked. He also has the gratification of feeling that Sir William Gore Ouselev has faithfully carried out (so far as he has gone) the good understanding existing between our Government and the British ministry, in respect to the adjustment of differences concerning international affairs at the Isthmus. The treaty will probably not reach here in time to be laid before the Senate this session, as the messenger failed to come by the last steamer."

As was seen in yesterday's Gazette, the House of Representatives has laid on the table-killed, for the present-the bills establishing territorial governments in Arizona, Dacotah, and Jefferson territories. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says :- "A number of circumstances concur, at present, to prevent the passage of these bills. Any increase of executive patronage or expenditure is much deprecated. and, besides, the southern members think that free States are growing up in the West fast enough, without the application of any forcing legislation."

Senator Gwin proposes, it is said, introducing an amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing that the five mounted regiments now employed on the frontier shall be posted across the plains to California, and that it shall be their duty to convey the over-land letter mail. This can be done by despatching from post to post, three or four men each mail, and whilst it will not add a dollar's additional expense, it will save the large outlay now paid for the transportation of that mail, practice the army as scouts, and afford protection to emigrants.

The House of Representatives has PASSED the bill granting public lands to the several States which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The amendments of the Senate were all agreed to, and a motion to lay on the table was rejected, by a vote of 108 to 95. We believe all the Virginia members voted against this bill. It will, it is thought, be immediately retoed by the President.

The speech of Mr. Thompson, of Ky., in the Senate, on Cuba, is said to have been one of the most effective made in Congress during the present session. It was full of wit and good sense. An abstract of it will be found in another column. In this connexion, too, we would refer to the comments of the Washington States on Mr. Benjamin's speech in relation to Cuba. They seem to be unanswerable.

The Senate in Executive session has ratified the Dacotah Indian treaty, by which an extensive tract of country is secured to the United States. The motion which was made treaty with the Seneca Indians at Tono-wanda, was ratified, having been withdrawn, the treaty is now in force. The Senate have rejected the nomination of Emory D. Potter Collector at the port of Toledo.

The President, in recognition of the satisfactory manner in which John Nugent, esq. discharged his special mission to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, recently tendered him the appointment of minister to Bogota, which he has declined, intending to take an active part in the politics of Californis during the summer, his friends hav-ing induced him to become a candidate for Governor of that State!

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says :- "The proceedings of the Whig Convention at Richmond, have awakened considerable interest amongst conservative men here, and the resolutions adopted meet with decided favor. The movement is looked upon as the inauguration of a national party determined to ig-nore sectional issues in all their bearings"

John S. Turner, esq., the presiding justice of the County Court of Rappahannock, has resigned that position. Mr. Turner is a most estimable gentleman, worthy and well qualified; and the Court passed resolutions expressive of their regret at the loss of his valuable services.

The House of Representatives, on Wedneeday, considered the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, some of which were concurred in, and others negatived; so that the bill again goes to the

Absolom Jordon, esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the legislature from Rappahannock County. Mr. Hackley, the late efficient Delegate, is the Whig candidate.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives, on the arrangement of the Hall, have reported unanimously in favor of removing the present desks from the hall of the House of Representatives.

The Democrats in Loudoun county, have nominated as their candidates for the Legislature, Josish B. Taylor, for the State Senate, and Col. T. V. B. Osburn and Francis M. Carter, for the House of Delegates.

It is gratifying to find that our Southern railroads are generally prosperous, and paying well. This is especially the case in Georgia, a good deal so in South Carolina, and getting to be so in North Carolina.

Dr. Decatur Heaton, of Loudoun, an esti-

TORN OCUENS.

The Commissioner of Patents has just written out at length his reasons for overruling the application of Mr. McCormick for an extension of his patent of 1845, for "improvement in reaping machines." He says that "the patentee realized for his patents of 1845 and 1847 the sum of \$1,247,915, and adds, in conclusion, "yet were it permitted to embrace in its estimate the value of the reaping machine as an entirety, I might hestate to pronounce his (Mr. McCormick's) reward sufficient, great as it has been; but remembering that in 1845 it was already in practical, successful operation, and its essential element public property, or the property of other patentees, and that its crowning excellence, as constructed by the applicanton the rakers' seat of 1857-still belongs to him, and can be enjoyed by the country only upon such terms as he may dictate, and confining, therefore, as I am compelled to do, my estimate to the isolated features patented n 1845, I am constrained to say that for this improvement, the public has made to the applicant not only a reasonable, but a most bundant remuneration."

G. Zahn, esq., and wife, Lancaster, Pa., elebrated on Saturday last, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, by a grand family reunion. The Lancaster Express says:— for they are annihiliated in a "single gene-"About one hundred persons, including the children, grand-children, great-grand-children and other relatives of the venerable host trade, against which the Powers of Christenand hostess, were present, and the scene was dom are united in active protest and resistold folks swell with gratitude, as they contemplated the blessings which had followed and waited upon them since they embarked

The Bostonians are not pleased with Powers's statue of Webster, recently received from Leghorn. The Transcript says:-"Before the bronze statue of Webster, by Powers, was received, there was a desire to have it placed in the most public and prominent position that could be secured for the purpose n Boston. Since the lank figure has been seen by our citizens, there is no objection to and indulgent. Besides, Mr. Benjamin in-United States court-house or any place rarely visited by citizens or strangers.'

The Haytien fugitive Soulouque, though lriven from his empire, has managed, during his reign, to lay an anchor to windward. It is stated that he has £500,000 securely invested in Europe, and owns more than a hundred houses in Hayti, besides having a

There was a grand time in Brooklyn, on Monday night—the event being the marriage of one of the black waiters of the steamer Empire City, to a white girl! The bridal party consisted of seven black men and their wives, all of whom are white women!

Virginia News.

We learn from the Lynchburg Republican that Capt. William M. Watkins, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Charlotte county, died a few days ago. The deceased was for many years in the Legisla-ture in his early life, and ranked as an able member of that body.

Dr. Moorman, of Greenbrier county, has in press a new work upon the Mineral Springs before the commencement of the mer travel to the Springs for health or plea-

There is a boy living with his parents, named Snell, about five miles west of Harrisonburg, Va., aged twelve years, who weighs 233 pounds. He is not over the ordinary height of boys of that age.

The last Clarke Journal says:-"We are authorized to announce Robert Y. Conrad. of Frederick, a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Apeals, for the Third Judicial Section."

Miss Rebecca Christian, died at Richmond, on Wednesday, in the 90th year of her

Prince George's County, Md.

TALBERT'S CASE .- Wm. T. Talbert, under indictment for the homicide of Goldsborough, has been removed to the jail at Howard, to which county his case was sent for trial. The Court will meet there, we believe, on the third Monday in March.

RE-ARRESTED .- The negro man, Charles Norton, one of those who broke open and escaped from the jail at this place, recently. has, we learn, been arrested again in the upper part of the county, and lodged in jail at Washington.

Nolle Prosequi.-In the case of negro George, slave of John T. Berry, esq., and of Tom, slave of Fielder Bowie, esq., the parties charged with the robbery of Mr. Plater's store, in Nottingham, not long since, the Governor has, we learn, granted a nolle prosequi, upon condition that the negroes "shall be sold to the South, and beyond the limits of the State."

NARROW ESCAPE. - As Mr. Carter A. Sansburst asunder, one of them being carried off so as not to be found, and the other, much into universal and exterminating war. bent and twisted, passed over his head. The piece was broken to atoms, in fact, by the force of the explosion, and Mr. S. fortunately flesh wound in one arm.

TYPHOID FEVER .- Mr. W. S. Weeden, of Anne Arundel county, has lost two slaves by this virulent fever, and the Annapolis Republican states that he has, at the present time, fourteen more sick with it .- Planters' Adv.

BLADENSBURG MILL.-We learn that C. C. Hyatt has sold his interest, one-half, in the fine mill at Bladensburg, to Albert B. Berry, for the sum of \$10,000. We wish the new firm abundant snegers. The enterprise of the new partner deserves it. The flour from this mill is, we believe, not surpassed by any of the most celebrated brands in this soun-

try .- Marlboro' Gaz. Horrible Murder in New Orleans.

On Wednesday evening of last week, a woman living next door to a house on Dauphine street, occupied by a Spaniard named Pepe Fuentes, and his mistress, Maria Rodriguez, a young Mexican woman, heard a scuffle, a blow, and the fall, as of a person upon the floor. Her suspicions being sxcited, she summoned a watchman, who proceeded immediately to open the door, and a horrible spectacle presented itself.

Lying upon the floor, weltering in blood,

with her clothes torn, was the woman Mary. Rodriguez. Upon a closer examination it was found that her skull had been dreadfully fractured with hatchet, which was lying by bloody, and a piece of the skull, of considerable size, adhering to it. Her throat had also been cut and hacked in a horrible manner yet life was not extinct, and the poor woman lay there groaning piteously. woman, who was able to converse a little, stated that the deed was committed by Fuentes without provocation on her part. The murderer has so far escaped arrest, but the police are on his track.

Mr. Benjamin's Speech on the Cuban Bill.

An attentive perusal of Mr. Benjamin's speech on the Thirty Million bill, discloses other and more fatal fallacies than were observed in its delivery.

For instance: the orator invoked the sympathies of humanity for the Cubans, because of the oppressions they endure under the rule of Spain; and, yet as if with the deliberate purpose of neutralizing his appeal and so refuting his own argument, he convicts the same Cubans of atrocities in the treatment of their subjects for which there is no parallel in the annals of tyranny. "It is a well authenticated fact," he declares, "that the whole laboring population of the island is exhausted in a single generation." Volumes of invective could not represent the cruelty of the Cubans with stronger effect than is achieved by this simple statement. And it is these emorseless task-masters, for whose advantage Mr. Benjamin would have the United States violate all the safe-guards of public law, which is the tradition and security of the

Again: Mr. Benjamin concludes from an exhaustive induction, that out of the American confederacy Cuba cannot possibly maintain an adequate supply of labor;—not from ration;" not from the importation of Coolies or appentices, for that experiment is a disastrous failure; nor yet from the African slave one well calculated to make the hearts of the ance. But Cuba must have a sufficiency of compulsory labor, or else become a desolate and depopulated waste. Such supply may be realized after annexation to this country. together, for weal or woe, upon the journey of but only by the deduction of so many negroes from our own border States. And pray what will it avail for the interests of the South, if Virginia is abolitionized for the perpetuation of slavery in Cuba?

Mr. Benjamin intimates-the idea is too preposterous to be clearly developed-that annexation would induce the planters of Cuba to adopt the more provident and humane system prevalent in this country. Why then rather than now? It is not in the nature of the Spanish master to be considerate ts being buried from the public eye in the forms us that the ratio of males to females among the slave inhabitants of the island, is as six to one; and that they all perish together in a single generation. Under these conditions it is palpably impossible that the productive powers of the slave population in Cuba can suffice for an adequate supply of

The most essential and inexousable error in Mr. Benjamin's argument,-an error which vitiates not only his logic but his polarge amount of money and valuables with litical philosophy as well, -is involved in these

extraordinary declarations:
"Now, Mr. President, bringing this discourse to a close, I desire to say, in a few words, what my view is in relation to the poliey of this country. I would propose, as the President proposes, the purchase of the Island of Cuba from the Government of Spain. If that be refused, if it be supposed that Spanish pride or Spanish dignity is involved in the proposition to such an extent as to starve us out. It would prove a point of make it impossible for them to cede it. I would then say to Spain, "if you will not cede the Island to us, grant independence to your subects there, and we will pay you a reasonable equivalent for the abandonment of your revenues, and make settlement hereafter with the people of Cuba for our advances." If this offer be again refused, then let us announce to Spain in advance, that whenever opportunity shall offer we are ready and resolute to offer to the people of Cuba the same of the South and West, and it will be issued aid that England offered to the other Spanes: the same alliance, offensive and defensive, which France so nobly tendered to us in the hour of our darkest peril. Tell her that we shall repair the wrong by us done to the generation now passing away in Cuba, when we impeded their efforts for gaining

> sent generation our aid, countenance, and assistance." As Mr. Benjamin was the retained advocate of Spain in her relentless prosecution of the gallant men who essayed the emancipation of Cuba, he may well feel some compunctions of conscience and with propriety propose now a penitential atonement .-But, as the United States have never accepted a subsidy from the hands of the oppressor, and have done nothing more than discharge their duty under the law of nations, we do not perceive the necessity of the sacrifice which Mr. Benjamin suggests.

their independence, by affording to the pre-

A sacrifice, we call it,-for surely no gov ernment can adopt the policy seriously recommended, in the above paragrph, withou an utter surrender of all honor and all principle. Upon what pretext of right or reason may the United States dictate the independence of Cuba? Is not the island under the dominion of Spain? Isit not her property by every title beyond dispute? Is she responsi ble to us for the government of her possessions? Wherefore, then, this suggestion from an American Senator? With as much propriety may England or France, uttering protestations of liberty and humanity, imperatively advise the United States to emancipate the slaves of the South. Never was the dogma of intervention proclaimed in so offensive a form. It is subversive of the independence of nations; it denies the rights of sovereign communities; it breaks through and breaks down all the barriers of civil society; in short, it resolves public law into the rule of bury, of this village, was hunting some days since, a double barrelled gun which he carried exploded in his hands. The barrels were secure: the weak will become the prey of the powerful; and nations will be precipitated

Is statesmanship extinct? Is there no man in the public councils who can rise superior to the passions of the mob and the intrigues escaped no other injury than an unimportant of the caucus? Are they all alike narrow of vision and grovelling in their aspirations?-When we observe the insensibility to the obligations of political morally, so conspicuous among the responsible rulers of the country, we almost despair of the republic .-Nothing but an abiding confidence in the virtue of the people and an undoubting con-viction of the destiny of the Union, could reassure the patriot in the midst of the vice and folly which he has so much occasion to deplore in the conduct of the men who control the government .- Wash. States.

Retrenchment and Reform.

Ever since we can remember-indeed, it began before we can remember-the Democratic party have been retrenching and reforming, until they have retrenched the annual expenses of the government from \$13,000,000, under John Q. Adams, to nearly \$100,000,000, under Buchanan, and still they are retrenching and reforming! Shall we never have snough of these retrenchments and reforms of the tiemocracy? They remind us of the toper who said everytime he tried to taper off, he some how or other always got the butt and foremost and tapered Richmond Whig.

Opium Eating.

Are we not in some danger of becoming a stion of opium-eaters, is a question which is beginning to be seriously discussed among throughtful people. The importation of this is such as to be fearfully suggestive. In England it has long been known as the bane of literary men and the higher circles of society. But with us it has very extensively

The Senate on Wednesday, took up the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by negotia-

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He objected to its very title. It intimated that the President wanted a "facility," which facility was to consist of money. How was it to be applied? The whole scheme was ill-timed until about eight days ago (29th ult.,) when lated for cotton lands, but it would drain the in the evening, that the enemy, or "Liberal" adjacent States of the South of the best por- party, had arrived within about two leagues tion of their citizens. New Orleans was now of the town, and intended to attack the bara great entrepot, a place for transhipment, racks and the quarters of the Governor that and the tendency of annexation would be to night. And as there would probably be a build up Havana at the expense of New Or- sack or wholesale robbery at the time, I gave leans, which would shrivel in proportion .- my friend all my most valuable watches and The President knew very well that Spain jewelry to take care of, his home not being was not willing to trade for Cuba, and what so liable to attack as my own. I fastened sort of Christian humanity was it for the my doors and went to bed as usual, hoping President, having found the sore spot of Span- it might be a false report. But I awoke ish pride, to take an ignited firebrand and trample upon the rights of nations, and abandon that policy of non-intervention had no peace of her life; if she had perhaps arms commenced. I was not long in bed, she could be induced to trade. What was you may be sure. the use of buying Cuba when they would not own either the soil or the negroes? They would get only the sovereignty, which meant the expense of keeping off pirates, and petting generally this youngest child of the fam-

He regarded the proposition to annex Canada as monstrous. When the time came that he had to be overborne here by gentlemen from Cuba, from Nova Scotia, and from Davis' Straits, he hoped the Union would break in two just as the Atlantic cable did, simply because it was too long. Cuba had got to be Americanized, as the Louisiana purchase, was by the influx of young and enterprizing American citizens. The Cubans Louisiana that very soon after annexation they would be rooted out-eaten up as the blue rats are by the Norway rats. Cuba was now said to be panting for liberty; if annexed, the Cubans would be panting for life. He opposed the Pacific railroad project

which he considered, in connexion with this Cuban scheme, only a part of the brag game for the Presidency in 1860. It had been proposed that the Americans should "see" the Administration's one Pacific railroad "and go two better." The true policy of this country was to build up and consolidate our own internal interests-take of what we have opposed to fostering and promoting the fillibuster spirit of the country, and had a very poor opinion indeed of these strutting, penniless adventurers known as fillibusters. He did not believe that either France or England wanted or would seek to obtain possession of Cuba. The ambition of the French Emperor was turned in altogether different directions. If England wanted Cuba, in his opinion she would take it in spite of us, especially if she were backed by France. When we came to fighting England, it would ning fight. But the ambition of England and the prosperity of that Empire depended upon events on the other side of the world.-If Cuba was given to us to-day the vast fleet of England might take it away from us, or weakness rather than of strength. He denied that it was in any sense the key of the Gulf of Mexico. No fortifications could be built which would block up the passage in the Gulf nothing about color, he thought he had been

Government should take warning by the res- have hoisted the American flag. The valuapectable old Virginia gentleman who was We had better pay the debts we have already. We were saved in California by the God-send of the gold discoveries, but in buying Cuba there would be no chance for any thing of that | with the plague. For eight days these things sion intended only to keep the Gulf States in good humor. Cuba had not gravitated an nch this way since that manifesto, and never would if the Cubans understood how the

the island. pointing out its objectionable features. It pro-posed to send this thirty millions to the safeceeping of our Minister in Spain, keeping it in the Treasury as the Constitution provided. No matter how fair and accurate the President's accounts might be, there would be gossip and scandal about them. Setting the fillibusters upon Cuba would be like training monkeys to pick cotton, which was said to work first rate except that it took two overseers to watch each monkey. It looked to him as though the Cuban scheme was put forth in order to win the South to the President while he was to secure Pennsylvania by means of the iron interest. It was his de cided opinion that Buchanan was good for ten years more as the Democratic candidate. The President would hang on to power with a sturdy Scotch grip until it should be wrested from him. As to the coming fight, he expected to have no hand in it. He did not know exactly where he should stand. He could not be a Locofoco any way; he under- use of improper ingredients in the manufacstood that the discipline of that party was extremely rigid; perhaps if he could get a "Wines, particularly," he says, "have private conversation with the Senator from point. He utterly condemned this rampant found in the whole composition; and this with France and England, growing out of this thing, we shall regret it to the last day one-half the country store-keepers and counof our lives. Old John Bull was a terrible bruiser as they would soon learn. The fight | themselves know when they purchase the would be made up very unequally. It was articles that they are counterfeit. They ex-England, but it did not seem to him to be the and spirits are so high in price that we canbest policy for statesmen and legislators .-His policy was to cultivate the arts of peace, and let the gristle of this country grow into the difference between the pure and the adulbone. He hoped some safe man would be terated." made the next President. His colleague (Mr. Crittenden) would suit him as well as any man, and he would not plank him in with any platform. These platforms were all humbug. Every platform President was ready to kick over the ladder by which he had ascended into power. Besides, every man who had travelled on a railroad had read. "Don't stand on the platform when the cars are in motion."

A Mystery. It will be remembered that Mrs. Brannan.

wife of Captain John M. Brannan, of the United States army, suddenly disappeared in New York, on the 20th of July last. Since then every possible effort has been made to trace her, but from the fact that she was on Staten Island that night, and could not leave till next day, and from the fact that she had seated herself on the evening of that This is the result of all the voluminous this mysterious case. Her character for bids the public to entertain any other theory, peal is made for any information that will

A Lively Town to Live In.

An American sojourning at Mazatlan, Western Mexico, gives the following graphic account of the gentle manners of the people indigenous to that earthquaky locality:

"In my last letter to you I stated that our city was declared in a state of siege, though the enemy or opposition party was a long and uncalled for. Cuba was not well calcu- I was informed privately, at about 8 o'clock about 12 o'clock, and in a few minutes after, My arms, which are always in readiness.

were placed so that I could fire through the door, if the enemy attempted to break in; and placing all the best customer watches and \$50 in silver money in my carpet bag, and eighteen gold doubloons in my pocket, I prepared for a run out of my back door and over the top of my neighbor's kitchen. Thus ready for fighting and running, I remained for more than two hours listening to the terrific roar and rattle of these midnight guns .-During the night some of the robbers went by yelling like devils, and I heard others eaking in the doors of stores in Main street; but I knew nothing certain until morning, when a countryman told me that as soon as might know very well from the example of the attack was made by the Liberals on the barracks, the criminals, seventy in number, in the calaboose, were released by a party outside; and being joined by other villains from our population, commenced breaking open and robbing the stores on Main street.

One store was gutted, the loss being \$13,-000; other stores were robbed to the amount of \$2,000 or \$3,000 each. Arms and ammunition were first seized, and then other goods. and even women and children were seen carrying off bundles of goods. Only one man and one woman among the robbers were killed, and some dozen or more wounded.-Of the storekeepers, who were unprepared for got rather than seek to get more. He was the sudden attack, some were killed. Among the other criminals who escaped was the rascal who tried to murder me about a year ago; he had been sentenced to ten years' at hard labor. The Liberals failed to take the barracks, and retreated to their camp before daybreak, without losing a man. In the barracks one was killed and four wounded. There was enough firing of cannon and musketry to have produced at least one hundred killed and five hundred wounded.

The stores that were robbed all belonged to foreigners-French, Spaniards, Germans be no little Indian skirmish or Mexican run- and Italians. There are no American stores here except the drug store, at which the robbers gave a few blows, but soon left for more attractive plunder. As the Liberals are only waiting for a reinforcement from Sonora to make an attack on a larger scale, the foreign merchants and storekeepers have closed their places and have been removing their goods to their respective consulates for protection. Every night they mount guard over their goods, armed to the teeth. The French are on either side, nor strong enough to defend the island against a British fleet. To say or three small cannon on the parapet of their Consul's house. The English Consul sent to more respectable weddings than it would | word to me, the day after the fight, that I be when Uncle Sam takes Cuba for better or could send my things to his house if I wishfor worse. We should find a heavy job on our hands. This bill was calculated to create a rupture and sent my tools, materials, &c., to Beaven's which has about six times their population. tween us and England and France. This drug store, over which a few Americans bles I gave my friend before the fight are now "broke" by paying taxes on too much land. with him safely aboard a German vessel, anchored two miles from the town.

My shop is of course closed, like all the

rest, and our town looks like a city infected kind. There was no God-send left there .- have been this way, and in the meantime, He regarded the Ostend manifesto as a delu- all kinds of rumors are current. At the last reliable accounts the enemy were sixty miles from here, and are overwhelming in numbers, so that I hope our stupid Governor will surrender at the first summons, and thus Americans would treat them. The result of avoid a fight and its consequences; or that annexation would be that the Cubans would the people and the garrison here will prosell out to our Southern planters and leave nounce in favor of Liberalism, and thus put an end to the war in these parts. Three-He reviewed the provisions of the bill, fourths of the population, foreign, as well as ance. native, are, and always have been, in favor of the Liberals, and this party has been augmented by the tyranny of the Governor and his friends in making forced loans from both Mexicans and foreigners. He demands a certain amount of money of the persons whom he thinks has it; and if they do not pay, they are taken to the barracks and confined in a room, with nothing to eat until they submit and fork over. One miserly old woman has been confined three days, though her friends without contrive to supply her with a little bread, which keeps body and soul together! The demand upon her is \$10,000; how it will end God only knows!"

Adulteration of Liquors.

A writer, who is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, in a brief communication addressed to New York Post, confirms the current reports as to the alarming stands the Patriot Editor; one who honestly

been analyzed by competent chemists, who Illinois he might learn something on that declare that not one drop of wine can be spirit and cry for war. If we get into a war poisonous stuff is purchased by the lower order groggeries in this city, and by at least try hotel-keepers, and at the same time they a safe thing in any ignorant crowd to curse cuse themselves in this way: "Pure wines not make a profit upon them; and, in the pext place, the country people don't know But the same writer adds: Wines can now be obtained just as pure

as they could 50 years ago, but the prices range much higher. For this reason not a drop of good Madeira has been made since 1851, and for the last five or six years the

vintages of sherries, ports and clarets have produced hardly one-half of a usual quantity and much of that poor in quality. Madeiras which eight years ago cost £50 sterling, now cost £80 to £90. Sherries which cost £45, now cost £70, and Ports the same. Still, much higher rates than formerly."

Archery.

The Boston Courier, gratified with the fact that the world moves, as indicated by the general participation in the sports of skating a man was seen to enter the hack in which by the men and women of New England, now I quietly asked them why no bridge had ever recommends archery as the Summer succesday, the belief is that she has been murder- sor of the Winter sport. It says, "so far as de Grace, where for twenty-five years, or we know, there is but one Archers' club in evidence that has been collected togeling this country-the United Bowmen of Philadelphia-but we should rejoice to know that such clubs existed throughout the country. drug so permicious when not necessary, yet so yaluable as a medicine, is rapidly on the increase and its sale in every druggist's shop increases and its sale in every druggist's shop been in rain throughout the island. An ap- form a very pleasant addition to the attractions of a Summer residence in the country. cad to a new theory. Mrs. Brannan was and by the establishment of shooting galler- there. At the first place, Philadelphia, tradressed in black on the 20th of July last, les it would also furnish healthy and pleas- vellers have a mid-night ride of miles in and fatally reached all classes and all ages. and left at home all her personal effects, letters, &c.

| And fatally reached all classes and all ages. | It is it would also furnish healthy and pleas omnibuses, over the rough pavements through the city, when the weather was such as to interrupt out of door sport. | County Jail. | Count

Newspapers-BY J. B. JOHNSON. A well-conducted Newspaper is a neverceasing fountain of instruction; and so varied and comprehensive are its themes, that many persons of great information owe their intelligence to the Press alone. Indeed, so general is the habit of reading newspapers, that many men of well-stored minds read not a sentence anywhere save in a public journal; and so mighty has the Press become in the world, that not only are men made or marred by it, in their advancement to fame, but the very spirit and genius of government are made to rejoice or bow at its potential nod. Hence, it is powerful for good or evil.

The extraordinary progress which journalsm has made in modern times, indicates how vitally it affects society in all its relations, and shows what immeasurable advantages the world at present enjoys, when compared with those of its more ancient chronology. Newspapers not only shape the course of the Statesman, but form the most powerful engine of appeal to the public mind .-Their wide circulation and rapid facilities for communicating that intelligence which every one is more or less interested in, empowers them either to inflame the popular sentiment to the highest degree against the object of their opposition, or cool it at once into the most tractable obedience to truth and justice. Thus they form the "very body of the times;" and one can always predict the course of public opinion by the temper of the every-day Modern civilization owes the origin of

newspapers to Italy. The war which the Venetian Republic instituted against Solyman II, gave rise to the custom in that Republic of communicating commercial and nilitary intelligence to the people by manuscript or written sheets, to be seen and read at a certain place designated for the purpose. Those who were desirous of learning the news thus afforded, had to pay, for the privilege of reading it, a coin, known at that day by the name Gazetta, a cognomen which was afterwards given to the Italian and French newspapers, and thence passed to those of England. Hence, the origin of the term Gazette, as applied to many of the journals of the present day. The first regular paper of the above description was written monthly at Venice under the auspices of that government, and was continued after the introduction of the art of printing, in consequence of the government officials being jealous of printed newspapers. The Italians called those who wrote the manuscript papers, menanti; and because of their having spread abroad invidious and derogatory reflections on laws and persons, Gregory XIII. forbade their publication in Italy. So mendacious was the character of some of these papers that it originated the German proverb, "He lies like print."

It was not until the reign of Elizabeth that the first good English newspaper made ts appearance, entitled, "The Mercurie."-From that time to the present, newspapers have increased rapidly in number and respectability. There were published in the American Colonies in 1775, thirty-seven newspapers. Of this number, Georgia had South Carolina, 3; North Carolina, 2; Virginia, 2; Maryland, 2; Pennsylvania, 9; New ork, 4: Connecticut, 4; Khode Island, 2: New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 7. In 1810, the number amounted to three hundred and fifty-eight-in 1828, it reached eight hundred and two; and it now, I presume, exceeds three thousand, showing that more newspapers are at present published in the United States, than in the whole of Europe,

This vast issue, with an aggregate circulaion of at least five millions of conies at once strikes the mind as being an agent of immense power, and one that wields an unlimited influence. Such being the strength and character of Newspapers, how exceedingly important is it that Editors should understand their province and appreciate right-How correct v their wide-spread command. hould be their principles, and how free from venality their pens. How quick they should be to laud virtue, and how ready to denounce corruption, fraud, and crime, wherever ound in political life; for not only does the nigher vitality of the people depend upon an enlightened morality of the Press, but the very institutions of our favored country must advance or retrograde under its guid-

There are some editors who are utterly eckless of the nobility of their calling, and who willingly accept black-mail as a means of enhancing their pecuniary condition; others, though too proud to be bribed, readily lend their influence to bring some demagogue before the public, and intrude his claims upon its support; and, if they do not engage directly in venality, blur their pages with acrimonious calumniations of persons and measures. If an honest man essays to denounce their favorites, they do not attempt to discuss the merits of the charges preferred, but assail the complainant in the most vulgar manner, thereby placing the interest of him who is the choice of their pens far above that of the public. Thus their papers are characterized by neither courtesy, logic, nor de-

But above these, and high in the scale of ionest bearing and immovable fidelity, and devotedly pursues that course of policy which an honest heart, and a sound head, dietate. Recognizing the Press as the palladium and ægis of free and just institutions, he takes his stand on the basis of truth, and with the Constitution in one hand, and his philanthropic pen in the other, he labors noly on for the true glory of his country and the good of mankind. He does not degrade his pen to the discussion of scandal and gossip; and being no man's man, he does not substitute scurrility for dignified argument, nor miserable attempts at repartee for logical inference. Knowing that accurate thought, profound reasoning, and extensive knowdge will alone gain him a place among those whose lives have rendered them public benefactors, he goes on disseminating the principles of truth; and generations to come shall lift up their hands and bless him. Alexandria, February 15, 1859.

COMMUNICATED. It is truly astonishing, and not a little

amusing, to listen to the clamor about the Railroad connection between Alexandria and Washington, as if this were the only gap to be filled, and the only place for delay between New Orleans and New York. On my way plenty of fine pure wines can be had, but at to Baltimore, a short time since, I overheard a conversation between two of my fellowlarly the bridging the Potomac for Railroad or any GARDENING attended to, can be purposes—and they concluded that farther Orders left at Mr. Bell's Book Store, H. North the thing would soon be accomplished! Drug Store, or at Mr. Hugges' Garden, will been built over the Susquehanna, at Havre more, mails and passengers had been crossing in boats, and sometimes on the ice, when the boat could not stir. They could not answer the question, and, therefore, dropped the subject. Had they continued the subject. I should have called their attention to the Delaware at Philadelphia, and the Hudson at New York, and asked for the bridges

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nor reason in croaking about gaps and lays at one point, when the same, or work exist at other places. If I understand all the Orange and Alexandria road want is as quick a transit from this place to Bal more as possible for its mail and passenger I respectfully suggest, if the scheme of build ing a road from some point on the Baltime and Washington road, to some point on a Maryland side of the Potomac, opposite A exandria, be not speedily carried out, that move be immediately made to form a c nection with the Baltimore and Para Road by a branch road to Marlboro', from a Maryland shore, opposite Alexandria, a do tance of some ten or twelve miles, and one very favorable ground, as I am credibly is formed. This, while subserving the purpos ses before stated, will be the very best scheme for Alexandria, as by it we will have a chance to get back some of the Maryland tradwhich has been nearly all lost for want of some reliable way of crossing the Potomore river-the ferry accommodations being al most burlesque. Unless something of the where now a good deal is forced to go from necessity. I allude, more particularly, to the Tobacco trade, which, I am told, once came to Alexandria, but now goes to the former by way of the latter, and why

noise and rattle, almost deafening -- tast

more annoying than the ride from Alexan

over a smooth gravel road. Why, then 11.

dria to Washington, even in an omnil

up the Potomae with bridges any more;

she has no New York or Philadelphia.

theothers named? Simply, I suppose

beautiful banks. There is neither

pass through one place. WOOD, EDDY & co.'s SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES (CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.)

THE CAPITAL PRIZE. \$50,000: 50 NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

When will Alexandrians wake up to their

true interests? I merely throw out the

suggestions, hoping some wiser head and abler pen will take hold of the subject and do it full justice. A goose, 'tis said, one-saved Rome. I see no reason why all the

roads in the United States shall be forced;

chase, become the owner of the grants chartered by the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and part of those in Georgia, under the management Messrs. Gregory & Maury, of Wilmington, Dela ware, we have deemed it expedient to change the name of our firm, on and after January 1st, 1859, to that of WOOD, EDDY & CO., who will be after have the management of the Sparta Academy

Lottery, and the others, as above named.

In all transactions we have endeavored to cor. duct our business with integrity and promptaces. and we can assure the public that the patronage heretofore bestowed on us is well deserving of he ing transferred to our successors.

Very respectfully, S. SWAN & CO.

Augusta, Georgia, Dec. 15, 1858.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,

(Successors to S. Swan & Co.)
THE following Scheme will be drawn by WOOD. ACADEMY LOTTERY, in each of the SPARTA Number Letteries for March, 1859, at Aversta,

Gro., in public, under the superintendence of Co missioners.
Class 10 Draws Saturday, March 5, 1859. CLASS 11 Draws Saturday, March 12, 1859. CLASS 12 Draws Saturday, March 19, 1859.

CLASS 13 Draws Saturday, March 26, 1852. ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBER: 50,000 TICKETS! 5,485 PRIZES!!
NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE THEKET

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. To be Drawn each Saturday in March To Prize of \$50,000 | 1 Prize of \$1.
" " 20,000 | 50 Prizes of \$1. "..... 10,000 100 "..... 5,000 | 100 "..... 4,000 | 100 4,000 | 100 ··· ··. 3,000 | 100 ··· ··. APPROXIMATION PRIZES :

4 Prizes of \$400 ap'g to \$50,000 prize are \$1,60 " " 225 " " 5.000 4,000 " " 150 " " 3.000 " " 100 " " 1,500

5,485 Prizes amounting to .. Whole Tickets \$10: Halves \$5: Quarters \$24 A Circular showing the plan of the Latte-

ies will be sent to any one desirous of receiving Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk. Certificates of Packages, 10 Whole Tickets..... \$50 10 Half

10 Quarter 10 Eighth

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES. Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending

any figure they may designate.

The list of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be ent to purchasers immediately after the drawns.

Purchasers will please write their signature olain, and give their Post Office, County, sit

Remember that every Prize is drawn at ayable in full, without deduction.

All Prizes of \$1,000 and under, paid imme liately after the drawing-other prizes at the use time of thirty days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS Those who prefer not sending money my natical use THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten B lars, and upwards, can be sent to us at OIR RIS AND EXPENNE, from any city or town whe they have an office. The money and order must nclosed in a "Government Post Office Stamped f. velope," or the Express Company cannot receive

All communications strictly confidential. Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Augusta, ties. or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Atlanta, Geo.

or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, I wheel, with the amount of the prize that of one is entitled to, will be published after exdrawing, in the following papers :- Augusta Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashville szette, New York Weekly Day Book, Richard Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion. feb 18-dtd

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL CO., Washington, Feb. 16, 1859. N pursuance of a resolution of the Starkle and the requirement of the Commissions Public Works of the State of Maryland, not hereby given, that a special General Meeting the Stockholders of the CHESAPEAKE 4 Of CANAL COMPANY, will be held at the Office the Company, on Thursday, the 24th of Marcha ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.

feb 18—wtd W. S. RINGGOLD, Says

WANTED.—One or two Furnished or International and action a central and good location. Enquire at its

E. WHEELER, Agent. No. 67 Louisiana Andrews Orre, opposite Centre: Market, Washington City, offers for sale at lowest cash prices Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Steel,

Tin, Zinc, Bar and Sheet Lend. Benden's Patent Horse Shoes, and a general assortment of HARDWARE, BUILDING MATI-RIALS, and TOOLS,

Washington, feb 11-co3m YOTICE .- Persons wishing their Grape Visa done on moderate terms by ABRAHAM

with prompt attention. feb 12—conexpenses, and take her away.

OXEN FOR SALE.—I have for sale two pe of excellent WORK OXEN, which may be seen on application to the subscriber, at Baller's Cross Roads.

WM. PAYNE Fairfax County, feb 14-eo3t*

NEGRO POR SALE. A likely vone BOY is for saic. He can be seen County Jail.